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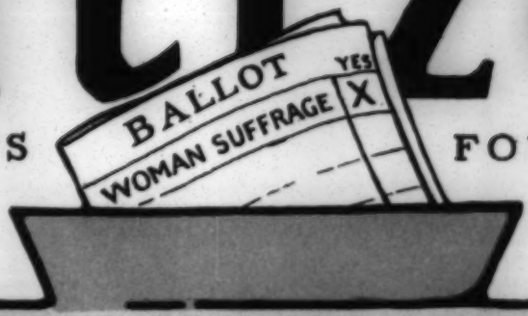
December 15, 1917

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S FOUNDED 1870



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National Suffrage Association In Great Victory Convention

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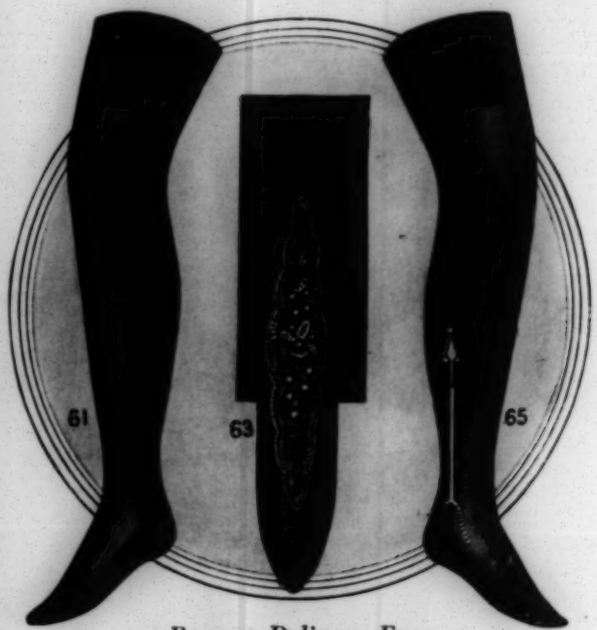

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The Woman Citizen

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171 Madison Avenue New York City

VOTES FOR WOMEN

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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A Dollar Gift

Subscribe to the *Woman Citizen* for your friends as a Christmas gift. See cover for the rest.

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee approving.

IN THE HOUSE:

Raker resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House adopted by the House September 24 by a vote of 181 to 107.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

December 15, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

A Jubilee Convention

THE National Convention now in session at Washington is the most jubilant in the long history of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Never in the whole forty-nine years have the suffragists had so much reason to rejoice.

The year 1917 has not only seen the full ballot given to women in New York—the greatest single victory that the cause has yet won in this country—but it has seen municipal suffrage granted in Vermont, presidential suffrage in Rhode Island, Michigan, Nebraska, and North Dakota, and practically full suffrage in Arkansas. Never have we had so many victories in a single year; and this is without counting the many minor triumphs which have gladdened our hearts since January last—the extension of municipal suffrage in North Dakota and Nebraska, and in the capital city of Ohio, and in smaller cities of Ohio, Florida and Tennessee.

Outside the borders of our own country, too, the ballot has been granted in 1917 to a vastly larger number of women than in any one year before; full State suffrage in Ontario, national suffrage throughout the whole of Canada, and full suffrage in Russia, with its 170,000,000 inhabitants. In England, municipal suffrage, which has been exercised by single women and widows ever since 1869, has just been extended to married women by a unanimous vote of Parliament; and the House of Commons has voted seven to one in favor of giving women the Parliamentary franchise. And there is a good prospect that the year's victories will culminate in the passage by Congress of the Federal Amendment for nation-wide suffrage for women.

It is no wonder that the suffragists are happy, even in this year of war and sorrow and devastation. In "The Last Days of Pompeii," there is a weird description of the destruction of that great city by eruption of the neighboring volcano. While the people were rushing about the streets, wild with terror at the unnatural darkness, the rain of ashes and the quakings of the earth beneath their feet, a band of Christians marched through the city singing a hymn of solemn exultation. They believed that it was the Day of Judgment, and that their time of triumph over the heathen world which had so long persecuted them had come. Even in these days of unparalleled ruin and distress, the suffragists have a right to rejoice in the triumph of their special cause; for when the great cataclysm is over, and everything has to be rebuilt, the world will be in sore need of mothering and nursing; and it will be worth a great deal to humanity to have no hampering bonds laid upon that half of the human family which for ages has specialized in mothering and nursing.

A. S. B.

The President Defines

AGAIN it is the President of the United States who makes articulate women's hunger for enfranchisement. In the spring, he defined for them that which they, as well as all liberty-loving people, carry nearest their hearts—"democracy, the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

In his message to Congress on December 4, President Wilson explained the fundamental grievance of the German people against the autocratic power which holds them enthralled. He might have been voicing women's own heartfelt cry when he said: "They were allowed to have no opinion of their own which might be set up as a rule of conduct for those who exercised authority over them."

Finally in a noble phrase he outlined in what spirit and with what unflinching resolve the battle for democracy must be waged: "The cause being just and holy, the settlement must be of like motive and quality. For this we can fight, but for nothing less noble or less worthy of our traditions. For this cause we will battle until the last gun is fired."

What Will the Federal Amendment Do?

JUST what does the pending Federal Amendment for woman suffrage mean? What women will it enfranchise? On this point there is some misunderstanding and a great deal of misrepresentation.

Opponents often assume that, when passed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of thirty-six states, it will enfranchise all the women in the country, regardless of their qualifications. As a matter of fact, it will enfranchise only those women in each state who come up to the qualifications now

required of men in that state. For instance, Massachusetts has a reading and writing qualification for suffrage. When the Federal Amendment is adopted, it will enfranchise in Massachusetts only those women who can read and write. Rhode Island still has a property qualification for certain elections. The only Rhode Island women who will be able to vote in those elections will be women who possess that property qualification. Many of the southern states have rather elaborate qualifications for suffrage for men. The only women enfranchised in those states will be the women who come up to those qualifications.

The Federal Amendment simply forbids the United States or any state to debar women from suffrage on account of sex. It leaves them the same rights that they now have to maintain other qualifications; and under it the women will automatically become subject to the same qualifications that the different states now require of men. A clear comprehension of this fact would do away with much misunderstanding. A. S. B.

Three "Little Scares"

A FLUTTER of worry has been evident amongst the men voters of New York State, as if they feared that since women have acquired their new weapon, the ballot, they might mistake it for a pocket knife and go hacking about with it. They act as frightened as if women were about to snip the strings that bind social interests together and let the whole package of humanity's needs go tumbling about like spilled oranges. Three pet "little scares" of the nervous gentlemen, according to Miss Mary Garrett Hay in an article in the Times of December 9, are "sex-antagonism, a separate woman's party and a policy of reprisals." "Yet," said Miss Hay, musingly, "all told I don't see how we can go very wrong, surrounded as we are by advice. We have been told that we must go into parties, and we have been told that we must keep out of parties. We have been warned that if we don't let bygones be bygones and vote for our ancient enemies we will prove ourselves unworthy."

Then Miss Hay proceeded patiently to take these "little scares" all to pieces and prove that they are nothing more dreadful than Jack o' lanterns made of pumpkins and candle ends. "The party will not be a political party, nor do suffragists intend to form one," she assured them, showing how harmless is the purpose of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party's plan to hold its organization intact for educational purposes.

"I do not believe it is desirable to have a woman's party. Men and women should work side by side for the good of the community. Men and women should be drawn closer together—not separated, now that women have voting powers. Interest in public affairs will make for a higher companionship, a better comradeship than men in New York City and State have ever known. The testimony comes from the West that woman's enfranchisement has produced this very result.

"There will never be a sex war such as has been predicted by some sensational souls. It is absurd to think that women as a sex will line up and oppose men as a sex on any question. Men and women are bound together too closely by all kinds of ties for such a situation ever to develop. In this State, where men have just shown justice to women, they can count on woman's loyalty and gratitude. Moreover, good men and women think alike on many questions and will certainly champion them together. A sex war is more apt to be brought on in those places where men are unjust to women than where they treat them as they ought. New York State then has nothing to fear of such a character. In the State I expect to see men and women working together harmoniously in the various parties."

Russia and Its Women

AS the *Woman Citizen* goes to press special cable from Russia carries the news that the long-deferred constituent assembly is meeting in Petrograd.

This news recalls another scene. When the Preliminary Parliament assembled in Petrograd on October 20, 1917, Madame Breshkovsky was called upon by Kerensky, then Premier, to take the chair, as she was the senior member of the Parliament.

Behind Petrograd, the Bolsheviki, and the haze of internal discord, stands the sturdy little figure of the "Grandmother of the Revolution." In June of this year she wrote to her "ever dear and beloved friends in America," among them A. S. B.: "A new history of the world is beginning. . . . Certain disorders and some partial revolts have taken place here and there. We are doing our utmost to combat the false ideas spread by stupid or malevolent persons. As for the rest of the population—the men and women of the villages and the faubourgs—they constitute a patriotic element. It is necessary to illuminate, to enlighten, the minds of a nation that is ready to grasp knowledge; a nation that has forcibly been deprived of all teaching. We must teach them the causes of the present war, and set before them the consequences that may follow if the Russians do not behave properly towards their Allies.

Americans Not Inferior

THE opponents of nation-wide suffrage for women are hard up for arguments; and their old stock objections grow more and more out of joint with the times, as one European nation after another enfranchises its women. In spite of all protestations from the enemies of equal rights, it is clear that the adoption of woman suffrage has brought no disasters upon these other countries. So the anti-suffragists, after maintaining for years that it must cause fearful results everywhere and always, are now driven to say that a thing which works passably well in one place might work very badly in another.

With most of those men who entertain a poor opinion of women, it is an article of faith that all women are pretty much alike. In one of Blackmore's novels, a young man perplexed by the behavior of his sweetheart asks his sister to interpret it to him. He says, "You can understand other girls, because you have all their dodges inside yourself." Now, it is by no means true that every girl has the same number and kind of dodges inside of her that every other girl has; yet there are some things in which all women are alike. For instance, every woman has "all the time there is." The physical functions of women, too, are much the same, all the world over. Multitudes of women,

of different nationalities and races, are already voting, in various parts of the world. Among the snows of Norway, Iceland and Finland, in the dry heat of Australia, in the moist coolness of England and Ireland, in the mild temperature of New Zealand, in the bracing climate of Canada, and in all the widely varying zones of enormous Russia, the women find strength to get to the polls, and time to cast their ballots without neglecting their babies. Yet Dr. Lyman Abbott, even while confessing his conversion to equal suffrage, expresses a lingering doubt whether it will not undermine women's health to care for their families and at the same time to care for the public welfare as enfranchised citizens. Is it likely that American women are so radically different from all other women that they will succumb under a duty which is already being performed by millions of women, from the Arctic circle almost to the Equator? American men have the reputation of being the most chivalrous in the world, and also among the most alert in adapting themselves to new conditions. Is it likely that they will find themselves unable to fit into a new order of things to which the men of a dozen other countries, from Iceland to New Zealand, have adjusted themselves without unhappiness? We believe better things of our countrymen. And we do not have to go wholly upon theory. The men and women of our western states have been proving to us for years that in this respect Americans are fully able to hold their own with the rest of the world. What reason is there to suppose that like proof cannot be given by the whole nation?

A. S. B.

No Sex Discrimination

SORROWING Halifax sees no sex discrimination in its disaster. Women as well as men are bearing additional burdens and hopeless grief. Every new war horror drives home the fact that great national and civic enterprises have ceased to be personal and individual and have become collective. Protection is no longer a man's strong right arm sheltering his wife and child. Protection is an affair of governments upon whom women and men depend, without discrimination of sex, for life and liberty.

Zero Weather Notwithstanding

ON December 10, the coldest day so far this season, nine women conductors were put on the Broadway-Amsterdam Avenue car line in New York City, and ten postwomen were started on a fortnight's trial. The postwomen were divided through the city and created a mild furor of excitement wherever they were seen. Only one was in full uniform, the rest dressing for the part in tailored skirts and coats with postmen's caps.

Postmaster Patten and all his corps are friendly to the idea of women helpers. The women reported courtesy everywhere and a cordial reception. The postmaster says that he will follow the custom set by France and put postwomen on regular street duty as soon as they qualify. They have merely collected from office buildings so far.

All the women conductors were volunteers. No advertisement was sent out for them; but an announcement from the car barns to employes that any dependent of an employe called into service could obtain employment if she desired, brought an immediate response.

On Tuesday thirty women were put on the force and the number was increased to forty by Wednesday. These women began work with a "nipping and an eager air" blowing great guns. At the end of their day's work both the city and the women announced themselves satisfied.

Peace with Victory

"JUSTICE and equality of rights can be had only at a great price. We are seeking permanent, not temporary, foundations for the peace of the world. As always, the right will prove to be the expedient."

So says President Wilson in giving his reasons for believing that the United States should persevere in the war till a satisfactory end is attained. This expresses also the reason of the suffragists for persevering in their own struggle until it shall end in a nation-wide "peace with victory."

A. S. B.

With No Uncertain Sound

IT is Georgia that speaks for the Federal Amendment with no uncertain sound. "We demand," says the Georgia Equal Suffrage Party, "the nation-wide enfranchisement of women upon equal terms with men, and urge the immediate adoption of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment to the Federal Constitution."

From suffrage leaders and societies in Kentucky, Alabama, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina have come words signifying a resolute advance on Congress by the women of the South.

"Let's Treat Women Fairly"

THE fifty Massachusetts women delegated by their suffrage association to the forty-ninth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, carried a message to their Massachusetts Congressmen in Washington which rang with the spirit and temper of the Pilgrims of 1620. They protested against the slow method of state referenda.

"Should Congress submit an Amendment, by the ratification of 36 states it would be written into our Federal Constitution and all the necessity of canvassing millions of indivdual voters—native, naturalized or intentional, be avoided," they declared. "Women all over our country are rendering such invaluable aid to Red Cross and other forms of war relief, that it is a churlish mind which would impose the additional labor of state campaigns to secure the obvious right of citizenship. The State of New York by an overwhelming vote has enfranchised its women. The Western states have anticipated the East in freedom and it is time by one sweeping act to declare the whole United States a true democracy. Let's treat women fairly. We need them in our country's crisis. A decent respect for their opinions, as well as the right to voice them, is only common political honesty. If there is no fairness or honesty in politics then it is evident that men have failed to carry on the principles of our government."

With the Suffragists in Washington

MRS. L. B. SWORMSTEDT,
Chairman of Local Arrangements

AS the WOMAN CITIZEN goes to press, suffragists all over the country will be turning their eyes and ears towards Washington where the most significant suffrage convention ever held is in session.

The busy Committee of Local Arrangements will have finished its last details, housed its latest delegates in overcrowded Washington, given out its final credentials and met all the belated arrivals at the Union Station.

On Tuesday a long day's preliminary session was held, a Congressional conference to which only members of the executive council, all state and Congressional chairmen were admitted.

In the evening the one social event of the week occurred at the Hotel Willard when ladies of the President's Cabinet gave a reception in honor of Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Catt.

MRS. RUTH HENSEY,
Chairman of Post Office

"One Thing Mightier Than Kings and Armies"

AMONG the things said by the president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in her annual address* on December 13, were these: "Woman suffrage is inevitable. Suffragists knew it before November 6, 1917; opponents afterwards.

"Three distinct causes make it inevitable, and the first is the history of our country. The American Revolutionists boldly proclaimed 'Taxation without representation is tyranny' and 'Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.'

"These two fundamental principles of democratic government are not only the spiritual source of our national existence but have been our chief historic pride and at all times the sheet anchor of our liberties.

"With such a history behind it, how can our nation escape the logic it has never failed to follow, when its last unenfranchised class calls for the vote? Behold our Uncle Sam floating the banner with one hand, 'Taxation without representation is tyranny,' and with the other seizing the billions of dollars paid in taxes by women to whom he refuses 'representation.'

MRS. GILBERT GROSVENOR,
Vice-Chairman

"Woman suffrage became an assured fact when the Declaration of Independence was written," said Mrs. Catt, and quoted Hon. Champ Clark as saying that he had been a woman suffragist ever since he "got the hang of the Declaration of Independence."

"So it must be with every other American," she continued. "The amazing thing is that it has required so long a time for a people, most of whom know how to read, 'to get the hang of it.'"

In answer to the objection that "war time is not the proper time to consider the question of enfranchising women," Mrs. Catt reminded her audience that two neutral countries, Iceland and Denmark, and three belligerent countries, Canada, Russia and Great Britain,

*Full text of Mrs. Catt's speech, "An Address to the Congress of the United States," may be had from the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company (Inc.), 171 Madison Avenue, New York City. Price 15 cents.

MRS. WM. E. CHAMBERLIN,
Chairman of Decorations

have enfranchised their women during war time.

"It is not our fault, you will admit," she continued, "that this question is still unsettled in 1917. If our urgent advice had been taken it would have been disposed of twenty-five years ago and our nation would now be proudly leading the world to democracy instead of following in third place. Had Congress 'got the hang of the Declaration of Independence' then, more men today would know the definition of democracy than do and more men would understand what a world's war 'to make the world safe for democracy' means.

"'There is one thong mightier than kings and armies'—aye than Congress and political parties—'the power of an idea when its time has come to move.' The time for woman suffrage has come. The woman's hour has struck. If parties prefer to postpone action longer and thus do battle with this idea, they challenge the inevitable. The idea will not perish; the party which opposes it may.

"There are a few 'woman haters' left, a few 'old males of the tribe' as Vance Thompson

MRS. CATO SELLS,
Treasurer

MRS. PHILIP PITT CAMPBELL

calls them, whose duty they believe it to be to keep women in the places they have carefully picked out for them. There are female dolls and male dandies. But the world does not wait for such as these, nor does Liberty pause to heed the plaint of men and women with a grouch. She does not wait for those who have a special interest to serve, nor a selfish reason for depriving other people of freedom. Holding her torch aloft, Liberty is pointing the way onward and upward and saying to America, 'Come.'"

From Victory Unto Victory

THE slogan of New York State's victory celebration on the evening of December 12, was, "On to the goal of the Federal Amendment."

Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse, chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, who spoke on "How New York State was carried for suffrage," said that the forces that made for victory in New York were:

"The prestige given the movement by the suffrage victories in England, Russia and Canada, the work that the European women had been able to accomplish in support of the war and the praise they had received from the men responsible for the conduct of the war.

"The open support of the President and the interest he displayed in our campaign not only added to the prestige gained by the foreign victories, but many of the leading Democrats were strongly influenced by it. The letter he wrote to Mrs. Catt saying that he hoped no voter would be influenced in his decision with regard to suffrage by anything the so-called pickets may have done in Washington, was a conclusive answer to the opposition to suffrage aroused by the pickets.

"The clergymen of the state, in large part, and the church organizations have supported the amendment.

"The New York State Federation of Labor put its full strength behind the campaign and worked actively and loyally for its success.

"We were fortunate in being able to raise the largest suffrage fund ever raised.

"But above and beyond all other influences,

MRS. HELEN H. GARDENER

we believe that the strength of our own organization, and the enormous amount of work which we have accomplished, such as the enrolling of 1,013,800 women, the distribution of 18,220,000 leaflets, the canvassing of the voters, has won the struggle. There has never been, in all the history of suffrage, or of any other cause, a time when so many women made such great sacrifices so uncomplainingly.

"We may take our forces to Washington and there fight peacefully for democracy, for the rights of women who submit to authority in other states to have a voice in their own government. If we make this our first object, we shall be putting promptly to the best advantage—to the service of that same human liberty for which we have worked so long unarmed, our new, our powerful weapon of votes. Let us test our new weapon in the service of our sisters."

MRS. JAMES R. MANN

Suffragists Are Cheerful Givers

MRS. ROGERS'S report as treasurer of the National American Woman Suffrage Association showed that suffragists have been cheerful givers even in war time.

Individual pledges made at the National Convention of 1916 have never been more promptly and fully met than this year and $10,000 worth of individual gifts in addition have come into our treasury at the simple request for added needs. Every state association has tried to do its full share in war service at this critical time in the life of the nation without neglecting its obligation to the suffrage cause.

"The national association set a splendid example by undertaking widespread activities in war service five weeks before the actual declaration of war, but in doing this it did not contemplate for a moment leaving its legitimate suffrage work undone, and nearly all of its affiliated members have redoubled their activities to include strenuous work for both suffrage and war service.

"Through the national association every one of its employees purchased both issues of the Liberty Bonds and are paying for the same in instalments."

MRS. LOUIS OTTENBERG,
Chairman of Information

MRS. HARWOOD READ,
Chairman of Ushers and Pages

Mrs. Shuler's Two Bible Stories

THE correspondence of an organization with the size and scope of the National American Woman Suffrage Association is a business by itself. Said Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, corresponding secretary, at the convention: "Those familiar with Bible history will remember the story of Nehemiah who upon hearing that Jerusalem, his beloved city, was in ruins went to King Artaxerxes and asked permission to rebuild the walls. Granted permission he

(Continued on page 58)

Miss Columbia—"Haven't Yo

Something More Modern?"

Kids' Luck

By Florence Young

ONCE on Hester street, in New York, I saw an eight-year-old boy reach for the tail-board of a wagon, miss it, fall to the ground, roll in front of a motor truck, twist eelwise from the rim of the wheel and bring up, irritated but safe, on the very edge of an open man-hole.

"Needn't to be so scared," said the genial voice of a fat lady who sold pickles on the sidewalks. "Kids has luck, you know."

If they didn't have, heaven knows what would become of them in a land that can sob itself to sleep at night with gushes of sentiment over "the Child," and in the cold light of day skimp its appropriation for child welfare, while increasing its appropriation for hogs. The idea that something besides luck and gushes of sentiment is due to the children of the country as a whole has been coming in a succession of electric shocks, with Julia Lathrop as electrician-in-chief, ever since the year 1912. That was a banner year for American children. On April 12th, 1912, an act of Congress created a Children's Bureau whose duty it was to investigate and report on all matters pertaining to the welfare of children. Was it "kids' luck" that Miss Lathrop was appointed chief of the bureau? Anyhow, in her the children secured the services of an experienced executive whose breadth of vision, warm sympathies and tried abilities insured that their interests would be properly safeguarded. They are particularly happy in having such a chief at a time when war has multiplied their problems and rendered their condition more than ever dependent upon wise supervision. Most of her activities in their behalf have been written and re-written, and are familiar to everybody, but there is a new story, that hasn't been re-written or even written, about the way the war has re-linked her to the children's service.

Unprecedented conditions are surrounding children at home and abroad because of the war. In spite of the fact that Miss Lathrop is, perhaps, one of the busiest heads of departments in Washington, she found time to give a brief summary of the work of the Children's Bureau in dealing with these conditions.

"Immediately upon the declaration of war by the United States," she said, "the Children's Bureau began a systematic study of the welfare of children in the belligerent countries with reference to its bearing upon the situation at home. We wanted to benefit, in so far as we could, by the experiences of other countries in handling the problems of the dependent families of soldiers. A special corps of translators and readers was engaged to report upon child labor, infant and maternal welfare and juvenile delinquency and dependency in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Russia. There was a marked increase in juvenile delinquency and dependency in England and Germany, due to the extraordinary temptations, incitements and neglect inevitable under war conditions. Particular attention was given to a study of conditions in Canada as our nearest neighbor among the belligerents from whom we might get valuable suggestions. Canada's provision for the families of her soldiers includes the soldier's pay from which an allotment is paid directly to his family and, in addition, a flat rate separation allowance from the Government. The Canadian Patriotic Fund supplements the Government allowance according to the needs of the individual family, and certain cities insure the lives of soldiers.

IN the "soldier's insurance" law passed by Congress in October for the dependents of American soldiers and administered by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, these four elements, allotment, allowance, patriotic fund, and insurance, have been developed into a system for which the Federal Government alone assumes the entire responsibility. Surely this is the only just and democratic way for the nation to deal with the drafted army. Its beneficence depends largely upon whether the Government can administer the great trust which it has created with the nicety of human adjustment which is needed. We believe the Government can do it.

"Under the new law the wife of a soldier will receive from the United States Government $15.00 per month, a widow and child $25.00 per month, a widow and two children $32.50 per month and an allowance of $5.00 for each additional child. A motherless child gets $5.00, two motherless children $12.50, three motherless children $20.00, four motherless children receive $30.00 and $5.00 is allowed for each additional child. These allotments can be supplemented by other allowances permitted under the insurance provisions of the bill. The Soldiers' Compensation and Insurance Act enables a soldier to take out insurance based on the rates of the cost of insurance in times of peace. The United States grants insurance against death or total disability for not less than $1,000 and not more than $10,000, and the premium rates are the net rates, the Government assuming entire cost and risk of administration."

WAS she the mother of the insurance provision?, according to report, Miss Lathrop was asked. But she was quick to disclaim any special credit for the measure. "It was the work of many minds," she said. The Children's Bureau worked with other organizations and individuals to secure its passage. Much credit should be given Judge Julian W. Mack of the United States Circuit Court who supervised the drafting of the bill. The insurance feature should help materially in solving the problems of those children who are permanently deprived of the support of their fathers. They will not have to go to work when they should be in school."

"What has been the effect of the war upon child labor?"

"At first it was deleterious, but the latest reports from England, France and Italy show that the earlier granting of special war time exemption is already recognized as injurious to children and great efforts are being made to restore and even improve those regulations in force before the war. The reports of the British Commission on the health of the munition workers called attention to the injury to young persons of long hours and night work and the Board of Education has been concerned with the exemptions which have withdrawn children from school for work upon farms. The number of children dependent upon the state has, naturally, greatly increased with the war, and efforts are being made to secure them as normal an upbringing as possible. Instead of sending orphan children to institutions, they are now placed in the homes of private families, where possible, who can give them better care than they would receive in an institution. Striking evidence of the state's recognition of its duty toward dependent children is found in the French law of July 24th, 1917, making 'wards of the nation' all children of her soldiers and civilians killed, wounded or incapacitated for wage earning. Italy has passed a similar law."

AS to the effect of the war upon American children engaged in industry, Miss Lathrop takes comfort in the Child Labor Act which safeguards their interests from exploitation by

(*Continued on page* 58)

Workers and Voters

WHEN the history of women's war work is written there will be a considerable portion devoted to the valiant service rendered on behalf of the first and second Liberty Loans. In the Eleventh Federal Reserve District, which comprises the state of Texas, the northern half of Louisiana, the southern half of New Mexico, eight counties of Oklahoma and five counties in Arizona, the women quite distinguished themselves.

A conservative estimate of the subscriptions obtained by women and definitely traceable to their efforts in the Eleventh Federal Reserve District amounts to $13,121,800. As the total subscription in the district was less than $3,000,000 above the minimum quota of $75,000,000 so the part the women played was most important. Mrs. E. B. Reppert of Dallas, appointed chairman of the district, is a charter member of the Dallas Equal Suffrage Association, as is also Mrs. D. E. Waggoner, appointed chairman of Texas. Mrs. R. W. Higginbotham, appointed chairman of Dallas county, who secured the largest amount in subscription, is also a member of the Dallas association. Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, president of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association, and Miss Lavinia Engle, national organizer, gave three weeks' time to the Liberty Loan campaign, speaking in various Texas towns with much success.

ARKANSAS has been doing some lively work in the interest of war service, especially with the sale of the Liberty Bonds. Mrs. Brough, wife of Governor Brough, of Arkansas, as the state chairman for the bonds, had the assistance of the suffrage organizations throughout the state. Mrs. Frank Gibb had charge of the booth for the Arkansas Suffrage League.

Miss Henrietta Taylor, chairman of the Suffrage League of Pine Bluffs, Arkansas, has joined the Suffrage Roll of Honor which includes women active in suffrage work now devoting themselves to war service "over there." Miss Taylor is now in France serving as a Red Cross nurse.

TO the women voters of East St. Louis is given the credit for the commission form of government just made possible at the recent elections. By a vote of 4,784 to 2,454 this reform was inaugurated. Business men and professional men generally express themselves as contented with the results. In the overturn of their present administration they say the world will be shown that the race riots and other lawlessness charged against the city were opposed by the citizens.

IN the manifesto of Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister, in behalf of the Union Government to the people of Canada, he makes the following pledge to the women:

"Duty and decency demand that those who are saving democracy shall not find democracy a house of privilege or a school of poverty and hardship. The franchise will be extended to women, not chiefly in recognition of devoted and capable service in the war, but as a measure of justice too long delayed. If men die, women suffer, if they are wounded, women heal, if they are maimed, women labor. And since there can be no separation in suffering and sacrifice, there should be none in citizenship."

N. Y. American

KEEP TO THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD

A WEATHER report from the National American Woman Suffrage Association would read: Continued showers—showers of congratulations on the New York State victory. The federated club women of California send the following message to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt:

"The Los Angeles District Board of the California Federation of Women's clubs, in executive session, extends to you and to your coworkers hearty congratulations on your wonderful suffrage victory. Members of our board have relatives and friends who have been your speakers and earnest workers. We are glad to feel that through them we have been close to you and all the more interested in your successful campaign. We clasp you by the hand and bid you God speed."

BACK and forth across the ocean the suffrage shuttle is weaving the international fabric of woman's solidarity. As an evidence of the way women everywhere are standing together, take the recent action of the National Union of Woman Suffrage Societies of Great Britain and the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, who have kept watch and ward over the American boys in khaki encamped in Great Britain.

These suffragists prepared and circulated a pre-election leaflet through all the New York voters "over there." On one side of the leaflet they displayed the suffrage map of North America and called upon the boys to "help paint New York State white." On the other side their message ran:

"You have come to Europe to *fight* for the *liberty* of *other peoples*. Now is your opportunity to *vote* for the *liberty* of your *own* people."

NEW YORK CITY was estimated in 1917 to have a population of 6,504,185, a thirty-six per cent increase over the census figures for 1910. It had in 1917 approximately 3,242,785 females of whom census estimates show that 60.9 per cent, or 1,974,856 are 21 years and over. Of these about 43 per cent are foreign-born and 38 per cent of these are naturalized American citizens. This gives us, in the second greatest city of the world, 1,125,668 native-born women over voting age and 322,691 foreign-born, a total of 1,448,359.

Last year out of an equal number of possible male voters only 716,213 or approximately 50 per cent went to the polls. It remains for the New Voters of New York City to turn out in full quota next year and give a lesson in citizenship to the "Indifferent Male Voter" who has never yet had his due share of criticism.

The figures which formed the basis of an editorial, entitled "Why Worry," in the *Woman Citizen* of November 17, were from the 1910 census. It will be seen by comparison with those figures that New York city alone is now estimated to have 1,125,668 native-born females, as against an estimate of 1,684,623 for the whole state in 1910.

NEW ZEALAND and Australia, where woman suffrage is a long settled policy, and Canada, which has made more strides toward political equality of men and women since the war broke out than any other nation, are the only countries which, after three years of war, have no need to repent at leisure a waste of humanity because of relaxed protection of childhood.

These three countries, according to a brief review of Child Labor in Foreign Countries issued by the National Children's Bureau at Washington, have "maintained practically unchanged through three years of war strain their high standards of protection for working children."

Great Britain, now hurrying to repair the damage caused by relaxed school attendance laws, has introduced into Parliament, through Herbert Fisher, president of the Board of Education, a bill to fix compulsory school attendance at 14 and require that all working children under 18 spend at least 320 hours each year in continuation schools. But this was not done until Great Britain awoke to a recognition of the damage already accomplished.

In Italy and France also standards were relaxed at first and have had to be restored after serious evil effects. Russia is just reported to have withdrawn the permission given her minister of labor to grant exemptions to concerns doing war work from the laws regulating the hours and the employment of women and of children under 17.

"I don't object to your marrying that young representative, Emily, but I'm afraid he doesn't stand very high in the political world."

"Oh, yes, he does, mother. He's already been investigated by five committees."—*Boston Post.*

Direct Wires from the Forty-Ninth Convention

State Suffrage Hearings at Capitol

AMONG the events of suffrage convention week in Washington were the pre-convention hearings before each state delegation in Congress. Women from the East and the West and the North and the South, who were gathered in Washington in state groups, took occasion to present to their Congressmen the cause of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

The Rhode Island women, for example, assembled on Tuesday morning in the office of Senator Colt to meet the entire Rhode Island delegation in Congress and ask their support for the Federal Amendment when it comes to vote on January 8. Fifty women from Massachusetts, delegates to the convention, headed by Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley of Boston, state congressional chairman, were given a similar hearing by the Massachusetts members of Congress. The senior Senator from every state had been asked to hold a hearing in his office for the suffrage delegates from his state. All the hearings, except that for Rhode Island, were held Wednesday morning. The suffrage delegates returned from the Capitol in time for the opening of the convention at 2 P. M.

The Congressional Committee expects these hearings to constitute a convincing demonstration to the minds of any doubtful members of Congress as to the wisdom and expediency of voting for the Federal Amendment. Every delegation was armed with its own particular arguments, but chief of these in every case was the political opportunity, and likewise the political disadvantage, that exists for the respective parties between now and the 1918 elections. It was pointed out, for example, that the eighteen states where women now vote for President hold the balance of power in national elections, and it is only by passage of the Federal Amendment at this session of Congress that all the women of the country can be enfranchised in time for the next Presidential election, and all the states acquire equal footing in the elctoral college.

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MISS MARY GARRETT HAY,
National Chairman of Arrangements for the Convention

Opening of the Convention

That women, like men, are realizing the full value of suffrage as a political issue to-day was manifest from the time the first arrivals to the forty-ninth annual convention set foot in Washington to the moment the *Woman Citizen* went to press on Wednesday of this week.

"Will the Federal Suffrage amendment pass?" "If the 65th Congress doesn't pass it, are we going into the Congressional Elections in 1918?" Those were the eager questions on everybody's lips. And the answer every time was "Yes" to both questions.

No one shows greater confidence in the fate to be meted out to the amendment by House and Senate during the present session than does Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. "Perhaps loyalty to and pride in my country play some part in determining my conviction," says Mrs. Catt. "But the fact remains that I am counting on the passage of the Federal Amendment with the utmost confidence. I cannot believe that America's national representatives will allow the Mother of Democracy to be finally outstripped in the race toward the enfranchisement of women, while Europe is hastening, country by country, to go on record for woman suffrage as a part of that right of self-government for which the world is fighting to-day.

"For fifty years we have been allaying fears, meeting objections, arguing, educating, until to-day there remain no fears, no objections in connection with the question of woman suffrage that have not been met and answered. The New York campaign may be said to have closed the case. It left nothing unsaid on behalf of the education of the public. It carried the question forever out of the stage of argument, and into the stage of final surrender. As the women of the country foregather for this convention nothing stands out more emphatically than the new stress that has been laid on suffrage as a political issue in the minds of women, as in the minds of men. It is as a political issue that the Federal Amendment must now be dealt with by Congress."

"But suppose, after all," persisted some one more or less Argus-eyed, "suppose, after all, this Congress does *not* pass the amendment?"

"In that event," thoughtfully replied the National's leader, "in my opinion we shall have to admit the evidence that we must go into the Congressional elections in 1918 with the purpose of changing a sufficient number of votes to secure the passage of the amendment by the next Congress."

Wednesday afternoon saw the convention formally opened. Probably there never was so large an attendance at a suffrage convention as at the present one. Delegation after delegation has been seated with its full complement present. The audience literally went wild over New York.

It was early apparent that unprecedentedly good arrangements had been made to take care of the convention, both at Poli's Theatre, where the open meetings were held, and in the arrangements effected for the satisfactory housing of the delegates. In view of Washington's crowded condition the convention counted itself fortunate.

From Sunday morning, Dec. 9, to Wednesday morning, Dec. 12, every train into Washington came in loaded with delegates. They came through bitter cold, through snowstorms, through washouts, and through railroad wrecks. But come they did. Perhaps the worst experience befell the delegations from the South, who were in two racking railroad wrecks, one of which killed some of the crew of their train. Many delegates were delayed by the condition of the train service. Some who got in Wednesday, spent thirty-six extra hours over schedule time in reaching the capital.

HON. NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War; Mrs. William G. McAdoo, Chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee; Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense; Miss Jane Delano, head of the Nurses Department of the Red Cross, and Mrs. George Bass, member of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee, spoke at Friday evening's session, which was devoted to American Women's War Service.

On Saturday evening, when Women's War Service Abroad will be the theme, Miss Helen Fraser of England, Mrs. Nellie McClung of Alberta, Canada, will be speakers. Miss Helen Fraser has been in close touch with the organization of women in England. She is the bearer of a message from Great Britain to the United States. Lord Anslow says of her: "I know of no lady worker better able to take our message to the United States, and I am sure her message will appeal to the hearts of our friends and allies across the ocean, as it has powerfully appealed over and over again to the people in our home counties."

EVERY state in the Union has sent delegates to the convention, and from several suffrage states, women state officials were among the delegates.

From Montana came Mrs. Margaret Hathaway, of the State Legislature; from Wyoming, Mrs. G. Bellamy, of the Wyoming Legislature. Colorado sent its State Superintendent of Schools, who is also President of the National Educational Association, Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford. Mrs. W. Y. Morgan of the Kansas delegation, is the wife or the lieutenant-governor, and Mrs. W. E. Lindsey of New Mexico, is the wife of the governor.

Appropriate Gifts For Men

45. Man's Umbrella made of Silk Mixture; assorted handles 4.50
46. Pocket Knife—10-kt. Gold; two blades. 5.00
47. Man's Dressing Case of Black Leather; nine fittings 5.75
48. "Favorite" Humidor — Mission finish; porcelain lined; fitted with moisture pad 5.00
49. Caddy Bag of heavy White or Brown Canvas; 6 inches in diameter; leather bottom and trimmings; fitted with hood and large ball pocket 7.50
Complete with clubs..... 17.75
50. Men's Ice Skates..... 7.50
Other styles.....1.00 to 20.00
51. Men's and Women's Ice Skates..... 7.50
Other styles.....1.00 to 10.00
52. Link buttons,—dumb-bell style; 10-kt. Gold 2.95
53. Gray Mocha Gloves with self or black embroidered backs .....pair 2.10
54. Game Set—mission finish; fitted with two packs of cards; 200 chips and leatherette cover. 5.75
55. Watch,—for men or boys; 7-jeweled Waltham movement; 20-year quality gold-filled plain polished case 11.75
56. Military Watch.—Sterling Silver; luminous dial and hands; guaranteed 15-jeweled lever movement; Kitchener strap wristlet and unbreakable crystal 13.75
57. Silk Dressing Gown in Black, Green, Purple and Blue..... 24.50
58. Silk Half Hose in Black and Colors with embroidered clox.....pair 1.25
59. Silk Bath Slippers; assorted colors. Pair 2.00
60. Military Brush Set,—Crepe grain leather; real ebony back brushes..... 3.50
61. Ash Receiver — nickel-plated; glass bowl. 2.95
62. Silk Half Hose in Black and various Colors. pair 1.00
63. Accordion weave Muffler — Black and White, Blue and Black and Red and Black 5.00
64. Open-end Four-in-Hand Scarf—large assortment of stripes and figures..... 95c.
65. Open-end Four-in-Hand Scarf—made of Foreign Silks and Satins..... 1.65
66. Blanket Robe with shawl or notch collar. 7.50
67. Khaki Colored Army Sweater..... 10.50

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Servant Question Solved by One Woman

"THE answer to the servant question," says one suffrage housewife, "is Miss Nannie Burroughs. And you may take it from me, for I've had three girls from the National Training School, and they proved the pudding, to say nothing of the bread and the biscuit, the sweeping, the washing and the ironing."

Miss Nannie Burroughs is a woman with a big vision which she has made come true in seven short hard years of work. Eight years ago, when she was a young thing of twenty-eight, she marched up to the convention of Colored Baptist preachers and told them about her big idea of training colored girls for domestic and other manual trades. She hadn't a cent of money and the Baptist brethren laughed at her. Colored men, like other men, laugh at women's visions from long habit.

She took her faith in her two hands and in 1910 she bought a five-room house with some land about it on Lincoln Heights, Washington, D. C., and started her big idea with five pupils.

She prayed and she paid, and did them both as she went along. Now she has seven buildings, six acres of land and 135 pupils. Last year she turned away 65 and so this year she is putting $5,700 into a new 12-room house, so that she can be ready for 75 more pupils this fall.

The money to carry on this big enterprise has come almost entirely from colored people—much from colored women. Even the colored preachers have faith in the plan now, and would take it out of her hands and call it theirs—if they could.

Her largest donation at one time was $500 from Miss Maggie Walker, a colored woman, president of St. Luke's Bank in Richmond, Virginia. This gift started Walker Hall, a dormitory with the sewing-class rooms below it.

THE Baptist Home Missionary Society of Chicago, one of the few white donors to the training school, started the Mary G. Burdette model house. Every graduate of Nannie Burroughs's School rounds out her course by keeping the model house just as it should be kept before she gets her final degree.

The courses are three and four years of work in domestic science, sewing, millinery, stenography, bookkeeping, budget housekeeping, with "schooling" all along the way. This summer Gertrude Banks, a model pupil and post graduate, was in New York studying sewing methods in Teachers' College Summer School, doing this at Nannie Burroughs's personal expense for tuition and travelling, and working out her own board by doing housework nights, mornings, Saturdays and Sundays. She will go back and teach next year. This is a sample of the up-to-dateness of the school. Wherever there are best methods some one of the Training School force puts it in the way of acquiring them.

There are now 11 teachers—all women—many of them raised under Miss Burroughs's own hand. In the long vacation, Training School girls go out and take positions, putting into practice what they have learned. Many help pay their own expenses of $150 a year for board, lodging and tuition, by their summer earnings.

THE Training School had six acres of land under intensive farming. This year it hired another six acres. All the vegetables used by the school are regularly raised by the pupils and canned and stored for winter use.

This summer, Miss Burroughs offered two months schooling to girls who would work the extra land for the food crisis. The firm of Anson G. Phelps & Co. paid the salary of a teacher of agriculture trained in Alabama, and scientific women farm hands were the outcome of that effort.

Pupils now are being snapped up for extension work. They go forth as teachers to spread the Burroughs gospel of "doing things right."

One is a social settlement worker in Jamestown, North Carolina, and goes from house to house showing colored housewives better ways of living.

Some go to Africa as missionaries—some even come from Africa to learn how to live. Two are there now. Some are from Haiti and Jamaica, from seven foreign places in all.

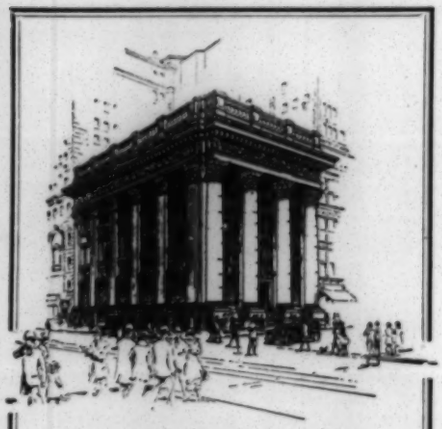
WHAT fine Southern women conveyed to their house servants long ago had seemed likely to be lost. Now Miss Burroughs is reviving even that. Her girls speak with soft pretty voices, they move gently, they use their hands deftly. They have ideals of daintiness. Up in the morning early, at 6.30 every bedroom is inspected. If it is "perfect" a placard announces it, but woe be to the girl who leaves her room in a mess, or throws her clothes about when she goes to bed at night. She will not get "whipped" but she'd rather be than to fall under Miss Burroughs's displeasure.

And they sing all the time. As work goes on the old, old songs of the negro struggle upward make a chorus to which they march forward.

A new library building, which has cost $7,000, is an outward and visible sign of the cultural aspirations of the school.

As to Miss Nannie Burroughs herself, she is the school. "L'etat, c'est moi." She was educated in Washington. She saw a compelling need. She is a good speaker—a bit of an orator, in fact. By tireless devotion of body, soul, persuasive eloquence and personal purse, she is getting her vision built into stone and brick, and into the lives of hundreds of girls who will carry it on.

A suffragist? Well, *rather*. Didn't the men of her people scorn her ideals at first and then try to appropriate them when they proved good? That's one of the ways suffragists are made.



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The College Career in War Time

M. CAREY THOMAS

THAT the world looks to the college woman of today for the intellectual leadership of tomorrow is emphasized by college presidents and others of thoughtful mind here and abroad. That women are responding to this new responsibility resting upon them to safeguard the civilization of the future is evidenced by the increased enrollment in all higher institutions of learning where women are admitted, many reporting the largest registration in the history of the institution. To meet this new condition Bryn Mawr this year broke a fixed rule that admits only as many students as the halls can accommodate, to admit a war class of 139 freshmen, 23 of whom are living off the campus. Dean M. Carey Thomas has urged the nation's need for women of trained intelligence in the great reconstruction period after the war and stressed college training as a patriotic duty.

"It will be a dire loss to the country if young women leave college or let knitting and the rolling of bandages interfere with their studies through a mistaken sense of duty. So many men have left college never to return that the burden of intelligent leadership will fall upon college women, and the few college men who will take degrees within the next few years," she said.

The same strong appeal for college work as a patriotic duty has been made by President Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke College.

"You are the hope of the world," said President Woolley, to her incoming students this year. "To you as well as to your brothers is coming the chance to shape the future and upon you in a peculiar sense rests this great responsibility. My appeal is to the girls, the young women of America, to realize their part and their opportunity; an opportunity such as the world has never before offered. The world turns its face toward woman as it has never turned it before."

From across the Atlantic has come the same vibrant message to women. England's need of educated women when the war is over has been voiced by Mrs. Lloyd George, who points out woman's great opportunity and advises wealthy parents, no less than their poorer neighbors, to take full advantage of the careers open to women.

"Never," says this distinguished woman, "has the cause of education been so much in people's minds; never has there been such a call to save to the uttermost the children of the nation, bodily, mentally and spiritually, and never were hopes centered so high as at the present time."

Institutions of learning abroad have been enrolling women students in increased numbers, as if by way of promise that the college girl will not perish from the face of the land.

Ask for Woman's Voice in Peace Negotiations

ILLINOIS suffragists, assembled in their 49th annual convention in Danville, in November, adopted resolutions directing that a petition be presented to the president of the United States and Congress asking that at least one woman shall be appointed to the commission which shall represent the United States, when this Government shall meet with the representatives of other nations to consider the terms of peace that will mark the conclusion of the war; that a petition be presented to President Wilson asking that he in his message to the next Congress, incorporate the request that the Congress shall give serious consideration to the Federal Suffrage Amendment; and pledging the unswerving loyalty and the service of the members of the Association to the Government through all the crises and the trials of the war.

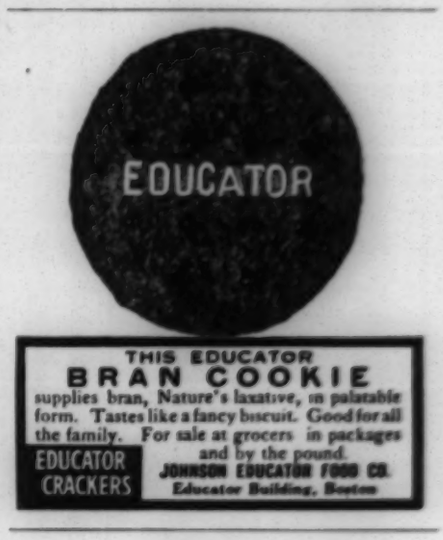
The convention this year at Danville was one of the most successful in the history of the Association. Delegates were present from all sections of the state and the reports they gave were most enthusiastic. The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association now has more than two hundred and thirty affiliated organizations and is perfecting an organization equal to the gigantic task of insuring the successful passage of the constitutional convention resolution at the polls in November, 1918.

It is practically impossible to amend the constitution of Illinois and the women of that state can only hope for enfranchisement through a new constitution. So it was largely through the efforts of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association that a resolution calling for a constitutional convention was passed by the last session of the Legislature. This puts Illinois in line with the campaign states, and Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout in her address to the convention set before the Association the goal for women in that state: the adoption by the state of the constitutional convention resolution in 1918; the selection of the right delegates to that convention in 1919; and the writing into the constitution the suffrage measure in 1920.

Enthusiastic demonstrations followed the unanimous reelection of Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout as president of the Association. The following officers and directors were elected for the coming year: Mrs. G. A. Soden, first vice president; Mrs. Judith W. Loewenthal, second vice president; Mrs. Edward L. Stewart, recording secretary; Mrs. Augustus Peabody, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Charles E. Nagely, treasurer; Mrs. Samuel Slade, auditor. Directors—Miss Katharine M. Porter, Mrs. Mabel Gilmore Reinecke, Mrs. Charles Frankenthal, Mrs. Lyman Walton of Chicago; and Mrs. Blanche B. West of Bushnell; Mrs. J. W. McGraw of Glencoe, Mrs. Mary E. Sykes of Monmouth, Mrs. E. B. Coolley of Danville, and Mrs. H. M. Stryker of Galena.

The convention closed with a luncheon at the Danville Elks Club. Here the delegates were addressed by members of the Illinois Legislature, who told them of the work of the suffrage lobby of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association in the fourteen weeks' battle for democracy in Illinois, during the last legislative session.

One of the features of the convention was the Liberty Scarf. Under the direction of Dr. Annie R. Raines, chairman of a knitting division, one hundred dollars was raised in the two days of the convention, by each woman paying for the privilege of knitting on this scarf. When finished the scarf will be sent to the gunner among Gen. Pershing's men who fired the first shot in America's fight for democracy. The proceeds will go to the Woman's Emergency League of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association.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Last Laughs!

Governess: "Dorothy, won't you give your little brother part of your apple?"

Little Dorothy: "No. Eve did that, and has been criticised ever since."—*Judge.*

Recruiting Examiner: "Can you carry forty pounds?"

Mr. Muchmarried: "Let me see; that's about three triplets and a twin, isn't it?"—*Life.*

Forward! Women's Hospital Unit

THE mobile hospital unit, staffed entirely with women and backed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has found its location in France. Dr. Caroline Finley, its director, cabled Mrs. Catt on December 9 from Paris saying: "French Government accepts women's hospital unit for work in devastated area. Need for us there is urgent. The hospital will be situated very near the front with ambulance service to towns under fire. Strong necessity for immediate installation."

This cable reached Mrs. Catt as she was in Washington presiding over the forty-ninth annual convention of the national association.

At this convention the national association unfurled its first service flag. This shows ten stars for its first ten women serving at the front. Besides the four women doctors leading the mobile unit, Dr. Caroline Finley, Dr. Mary Lee Edwards, Dr. Anna von Sholly and Dr. Alice Gregory, the six remaining stars represent officials, only, in the National American Woman Suffrage Association or in one of its state branches.

Their names are:

Miss Heloise Meyer, of Massachusetts, first auditor of National American Woman Suffrage Association, scheduled for canteen work in France.

Miss Irene C. Boyd, of New York City Suffrage Party, serving in a United States base hospital with the American Expeditionary forces in France.

Dr. Esther Pohl-Lovejoy, of Portland, Ore., serving with the party sent by the "Fund for French Wounded."

Miss Mary W. Dewson, chairman of legislative committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, social worker in France at the call of Major Grayson M. P. Murphy.

Miss Lodovine LeMoyne, publicity chairman of the Fall River Equal Suffrage League, serving in a United States base hospital with the American Expeditionary forces in France.

Miss Elizabeth G. Bissell, of Dubuque, corresponding secretary of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, in the French Red Cross canteen.

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Two Bible Stories

(*Continued from page 49*)

got fifteen hundred men together and made for Jerusalem. Nehemiah explained the successful completion of the job in fifty-two days in these words: For the people had a *mind* to work."

Certainly those listening to the long catalogue of activities which have passed through Mrs. Shuler's hands, realized that she, at least, had been minded to work. The list included war service, suffrage schools all over the country, a speakers' bureau, legislative work in many states, agitation and plans of organization.

At the close of her report Mrs. Shuler used another Bible illustration to urge home the need of close co-operation between the state and the national suffrage associations.

Straight Edge Industrial Settlement

II

I hire this column to discuss good citizenship from an unusual angle, expecting financial results in which any reader of this paper in common with thousands of others, may share. AVERY QUERCUS.

A GOOD CITIZEN is one who justifies his (or her) existence by some kind of useful service. A bad citizen is one who habitually and intentionally gets something for nothing.

Admitting that "there's a little bit of bad in every good little" citizen and that any definition has academic objections, nevertheless it separates the sheep from the goats sufficiently for my present purpose.

The amount and quality of service that justifies one's existence under varying conditions may be a subject for future consideration.

At present I am interested in the fundamental principle of industrial organization.

THE "working model of an industrial commonwealth" about which I am writing in this series of articles is organized for useful service, not in any abstract or mystical sense like religious service or social service, but to bake bread and build houses and raise garden truck, and such like, all under the initiative and responsibility of the workers themselves, who divide their combined earnings according to an equitable plan based on recognized efficiency, length of service and mutual agreement.

It has not sprung into existence over night or through somebody's generosity or benevolence or financial assistance, but has grown from the smallest beginnings by the tedious process of justifying its existenence at every step through a long period of years.

MEMBERSHIP in the organization is not bought by the payment of an initiation fee or monthly dues or by the investment of capital, but is based on actual service that meets commercial tests. A member is one who—

1. Does necessary and useful work that adds to the efficiency of the organization, and as much of it as can be reasonably expected.
2. Puts in the time and energy necessary to do his work to the best of his ability.
3. Knows how to set himself to work and to keep at work without needless supervision.
4. Carries responsibility continuously, never throwing his work upon somebody else or leaving without arranging to have it done properly.
5. Requires no waiting on; is willing to do anything there is to be done.
6. Cleans up after himself, keeps his working place in order, is clean about his work and in his personal habits.
7. Takes care of the tools and utensils with which he works.
8. Works in harmony with others, shows respect for his fellow workers and consideration for their rights, convenience and comfort.
9. Watches the economies of the place, saves material and expense, makes and helps carry out helpful suggestions.
10. Has worked long enough to earn the proportionate share of working capital required on an average to provide an industrial opportunity.

On those ten qualifications the worker is graded by common consent of his fellow workers, and the points so awarded determine the worker's share in the profits.

Nobody is in position to boss the workers by reason of an investment of money. The man votes—not the dollar.

As I cannot in these articles go into the details of the working plan of the Straight Edge Industrial Settlement, I suggest that you write for literature about the enterprise. Address Straight Edge, 100 Lawrence Street, New York. If you enclose a dime, they will send you the booklet, "The Highest of All Arts," suggesting how the art of cooperation might be taught in public schools.

The Woodpecker: "I've nigh busted my bill on this here stub and ain't found a live thing yit!"

Southern Baptists Endorse Suffrage

THE Texas State Convention of Southern Baptists, in session at Dallas on November 24, passed a resolution in support of equal suffrage.

The resolution was presented by Dr. George W. Truett, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Dallas and one of the most widely known ministers of the Baptist denomination. More than 5,000 persons were present when it was adopted.

"We look with grateful favor upon the rapid conversion of the American people to the principle of the indefeasible right of women to express their convictions at the ballot box along with their brothers."

The Southern Baptists favor the conservative policy of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Kid's Luck

(*Continued from page 52*)

unscrupulous employers. The scope of the Children's Bureau has been enlarged, too, to include an administrative duty by a Congressional appropriation of $150,000 for the enforcement of the child labor law and to establish a child labor division to enforce the law.

To the inquiry "Do you find women are particularly concerned with the enforcement of the child labor law?" Miss Lathrop answered: "Yes, I think that women are naturally interested in any laws relating to child welfare, and that is one of the reasons why I want them to have the vote so that they may cooperate with men in the interests of children. Men should not make all the laws for children and neither should women. Children have the right to the experiences and efforts of both parents. I am a stanch believer in the co-operative spirit. I feel that we shall not get our best results in government until men and women share equally in the responsibilities and in the rights of their government."

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the thousand wars of old
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